



*Remember David in all his Afflictions. Psal: 132.*



*Remember David in all his Afflictions. Psal: 132.*



# ROYAL TRACTS.

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## In Two Parts.

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The FIRST, containing all the  
Select { SPEECHES,  
ORDERS,  
MESSAGES,  
LETTERS, &c.

Of His

Sacred Majesty,  
Upon Extraordinary Occasi-  
ons; Both before, and since his  
Retiring out of England.

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The SECOND, containing  
Imago Regis: or,  
The Sacred Image of His Majesty, in  
his Solitudes and Sufferings, Written  
during his Retirements in France.

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A Divine Sentence is in the Lips of the King.  
Lord, Remember David in all his Afflictions.

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AT PARIS,  
Imprinted for Estienne Lucas, Merchant Book-  
Seller, 1692.

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His



His Majesties Speech, being  
 what He Declared to His  
 Privy Council upon His  
 first Sitting among them,  
*February 6th, 1684.*

**S**ince it hath pleased Almighty  
 God to place me in this Sta-  
 tion, and that I am now to  
 Succeed so Good and Gracious a  
 King, as well as so kind a Brother,  
 I think fit to Declare, That I will  
 Endeavour to follow his Example,  
 and more especially, in that of his  
 Great Clemency and Tenderneſs  
 to his People: I have been reported  
 to be a Man for Arbitrary Power,  
 tho' that is not the only Story  
 which has been made of me; I shall  
 make it my Endeavour to preserve  
 B the

( 2 )

the Government, both in Church and State, as it is by Law Established. I know the Principles of the Church of England are for Monarchy, and that the Members of it hath shewn themselves good and Loyal Subjects, and therefore I shall always take care to Defend and Support it. I know likewise, that the Laws of England are sufficient to make the King as great a Monarch as I can wish; And therefore, as I will never depart from the Just Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown, so I will never Invade any Man's Property.

I have often ventured my Life in defence of the Nation, and will go as far as any Man in preserving it in all just Rights and Liberties.

His

His Majesties first Speech to  
both Houses, May 28th  
1685, Declaring His Re-  
solutions for the Future  
Management of the Go-  
vernment, and of Argiles  
Rebellion, &c.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**A**fter it had pleased Almighty God to take to his Mercy the late King my dearest Brother, and to bring me to the peaceable Possession of the Throne of my Ancestors, I immediately resolved to call a Parliament, as the best means to settle every thing upon those Foundations that might make my Reign both easie and happy to you, to-



( 4 )

wards which, I am disposed to contribute all that is fit for me to do. What I said to my Privy Council at my first coming there, I am desirous to renew to you ; wherein I freely declare my Opinion concerning the Principles of the Church of England, whose Members have shewn themselves so eminently Loyal in the worst of Times, in Defence of my Father, and Support of my Brother, of Blessed Memory, that I will always take care to Support and Defend it. I will make it my Endeavour to preserve this Government, both in Church and State, as it is by Law Established. And as I will never depart from the just Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown, so will I never Invade any Man's Property. And you may be sure, that having hereto-

to-

tofore ventured my Life for defence of this Realm. I shall still go as far as any Man in preserving it in all its just Rights and Liberties. And having given you this Assurance, of the care I will have of your Religion and Property, which I have chosen to do in the same words I used at my first coming to the Crown, the better to Evidence to you that I spoke them not by Chance, and consequently, that you may the more firmly rely upon a Promise Solemnly made; I cannot doubt that I shall fail of suitable Returns from you, with all Imaginable Duty and Kindness on your part, and particularly, in what relates to the settling my Revenue, and continuing it during my Life, as it was in the time of my Brother. I might use many Arguments to

enforce this Demand, from the Benefit of Trade, and the support of the Navy, the necessity of the Crown, and the well-being of the Government it self, which I must not suffer to be precarious. But I am confident, your own consideration of what is just & reasonable, will suggest whatsoever might be enlarged on this Occasion. There is one popular Argument, which I fore-see may be used against what I ask of you, from the Inclinations Men may have for frequent Parliaments, which some Men think would be the best secured, by feeding me from time to time by such Proportions as they shall thing convenient. And this Argument, it being the first time I spake to you from the Throne, I will answer once for all; That this would be a  
 very



very improper Method to take with me; and that the best way to engage me to meet you often, is always to use me well. I expect that you will comply with me in what I have desir'd, and that you will do it speedily, that this may be a short Session, and that we may meet again to all our Satisfaction.

I must acquaint you, that I have had News this Morning from Scotland, that Argile is Landed in the West-Highlands, and the Men he brought with him from Holland, and that there are two Declarations published, one in the Name of all those in Arms there, the other in his own. It would be too long for me to report the Substance of them; it is sufficient to tell you, that I am charged with Usurpation and Tyranny. The shorter of  
them

them I have directed to be forthwith Communicated to you; I will take the best care I can, that this Declaration of their own Treason and Rebellion, may meet with the reward it deserves: And I will not doubt, but that you all will be the more zealous to support the Government, and give me my Revenue, as I have desired it, without delay.

His Majesties Speech to both  
Houses, June 8th. 1685.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**I** Thank you very heartily for the Bill you have presented me this Day; and I assure you, the readiness and chearfulness that has attended the Dispatch of it, is as acceptable to me, as the  
Bill

Bill it self. After so happy a beginning, you may believe I would not call upon you unnecessarily for an extraordinary Supply. But when I tell you that the Stores of the Navy and Ordnance are Ex-treamly Exhausted: That the Anticipations upon several Branches of the Revenue are great and bur-thenfome. That the Debts of the King my Brother, to his Servants and Family, are such as deserve Compassion. That the Rebellion in Scotland, without putting more weight upon it than it really deserves, must oblige me to a considerable Expence and Extraordinary; I am sure such considerations will move you to give me an Aid to provide for these things, wherein the Security, the Ease and Happi-ness of my Government are so much  
 con-



concerned. But above all, I must recommend to you the care of the Navy, the Strength and Glory of this Nation, that you will put it into such a Condition, as may make us respected, and considerable abroad. I cannot express my Concerns upon this Occasion more suitable to my own thoughts of it, than by assuring you, I have a true English Heart, as Jealous of the Honour of the Nation, as you can be. I please my self with the hopes, that (by God's Blessing and your Assistance) I may carry the Reputation of it yet higher in the World, than ever it has been in the time of any of my Ancestors. And as I will not call upon you for supplies, but when they are of publick use and advantage; so I promise you, that what you give me upon such Occasions, shall

( II )

shall be managed with good Husbandry. And I will take care it shall be employed to the Uses for which I ask them.

His Majesties Speech to both Houses, concerning the keeping up a standing Army, with his Reasons for employing Catholick Officers, not Qualified according to the Tests.

**A**fter the storm which seem'd to be coming upon us when we parted last, I am glad to meet you again in so great Peace and Quietness. God Almighty be Praised, by whose Blessing that Rebellion was Suppress'd. But  
when

when I reflect what inconsiderable number of men began it ; and how long they carried it on without any Opposition, I hope every body will be convinc'd, that the Militia, which has been hitherto so much depended upon, is not sufficient for such Occasions ; and that there is nothing but a good force of well Disciplin'd Troops, in constant Pay, to defend us from such, as either at home or abroad are dispos'd to Disturb Us. And in truth, my concern for the peace and quiet of my Subjects, as well as for the safety of my Government, made me think it necessary to increase the number to the propotion I have done. This I ow'd as well to the Honour as the Security of the Nation, whose Reputation was so infinitely expos'd to all our Neighbours

bours, by having laid open to the late wretched Attempt, that it is not to be repaired without keeping such a Body of Men on Foot, that none may ever have the thought again of finding us so miserably unprovided. It is for the Support of this great Charge, which is now more than double the Number to what it was, that I ask your Assistance, in giving me a Supply answerable to the expence it brings along with it. And I cannot doubt, but what I have begun, so much to the Honour and Defence of the Government, will be continued by you with all cheerfulness and readiness, which is requisite for a work of so great Importance. Let no man take Exception that there are some Officers in the Army not qualified according to the late Tests

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for



for their Imployments. These Gentlemen, I must tell you, are most of them well known to me, and having formerly serv'd with me on several Occasions, and always approv'd the Loyalty of their Principles by their Practice, I think them fit now to be Employed under me. And I will deal plainly with you, that after having had the Benefit of their Services, in such a time of need and danger, I will neither expose them to Disgrace, nor myself to the want of them, if there should be another Rebellion to make them necessary to me.

I am afraid some Men may be so wicked, to hope and expect that a Difference may happen between you and me; But when you consider what advantages have arisen to us in a few Months, by the good  
under-

understanding we have hitherto had, what wonderful Effects it has already produc'd in the charge of the whole Scene of affairs abroad, so much more to the Honour of the Nation, and the Figure it ought to make in the World, and that nothing can hinder a farther progress in this way to all our Satisfaction, but Fears and Jealousies among our Selves; I will not apprehend that such a Misfortune can befall us as a Division, or but a coldness between me and you. Nor that any thing can shake you in your Steadiness and Loyalty to me, who, (by Gods Blessing) will always make you all returns of Kindness, with a Resolution, even to venture my own Life in the Defence of the true Interest of this Kingdom.

His Majesties Declaration to  
all His Loving Subjects  
for Liberty of Conscience,  
*April 4th, 1687.*

**I**T having pleased God, not only  
to bring us to the Imperial  
Crown of these Kingdoms,  
through the greatest Difficulties,  
but to preserve Us, by a more than  
Ordinary Providence, upon the  
Throne of Our Royal Ancestors,  
there is nothing now that We so  
earnestly Desire, as to Establish Our  
Government on such a foundation,  
as may make Our Subjects happy,  
and unite them to Us by Inclination  
as well as Duty ; which We think  
can be done by no means so effe-  
ctually, as by granting to them  
the

the free Exercise of their Religion for the time to come, and add that to the perfect enjoyment of their Property, which has never been in any Case Invaded by Us since Our coming to the Crown; which being the two things Men value most, shall ever be preserved in these Kingdoms, during Our Reign over them, as the truest Methods of their Peace, and Our Glory. We cannot but heartily wish, as it will easily be believed, that all the People of Our Dominions were Members of the Catholick Church, yet We humbly thank Almighty God, it is, and hath of long time been Our constant Sense and Opinion ( which upon divers Occasions We have declared ) that Conscience ought not to be constrained, nor People forced in Matters of meer



Religion: It has ever been directly contrary to Our Inclination, as we think it is to the Interest of Government, which it destroys, by spoiling Trade, depopulating Countries, and discouraging Strangers; and finally, that it never obtain'd the End for which it was Employed: And in this we are the more confirmed, by the Reflections we have made upon the Conduct of the Four last Reigns. For after all the frequent and pressing endeavours that were used in each of them, to Reduce this Kingdom to an exact Conformity in Religion, it is visible, the Success has not answered the Design, and that the difficulty is Invincible. We therefore, out of our Princely Care and Affections unto all Our Loving Subjects, that they may live an Easie and  
 Quiet,

Quiet, and for the Increase of Trade, and incouragement of Strangers, have thought fit, by vertue of Our Royal Prerogative, to Issue forth this Our Declaration of Indulgence, making no doubt of the concurrence of Our Two Houses of Parliament, when We shall think it convenient for them to Meet. In the first place, We do Declare, that We will Protect and Maintain Our Arch-Bishops, Bishops, and Clergy, and all other Our Subjects of the Church of England, in the free exercise of their Religion, as by Law Established, and in the quiet and full Enjoyment of all their Possessions, without any Molestation or Disturbance whatsoever.

We do likewise declare, That it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure, That from henceforth the Executi-  
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on of all, and all manner of Penal Laws, in Matters Ecclesiastical, for not coming to Church, or not receiving the Sacrament, or for any other Non-conformity to the Religion Established, or for, or by Reason of the Exercise of Religion in any manner whatsoever, be immediately suspended ; And the further Execution of the said Penal Laws, and every of them, is hereby Suspended.

And to the End, that by the Liberty hereby granted, the Peace and Security of Our Government, in the Practice thereof, may not be endangered, We have thought fit, and do hereby straitly Charge and Command all Our loving Subjects, That as We do freely give them leave to Meet and serve God after their own Way and Manner,  
be

be it in private Houses, or any places properly Hired or Built for that Use, so that they take particular care, that nothing be Preached or Taught amongst them, which may any way Tend to Alienate the Hearts of Our People from Us or Our Government ; And that their Meetings and Assemblies be Peaceable, Openly, and Publickly held, and all Persons freely admitted to them, and that they do signifie and make known to some one or more of Our Justices of the Peace, what Place or Places they set apart for those Uses.

And that all Our Subjects may enjoy such their Religious Assemblies, with greater Assurance and Protection, We have thought it requisite, and do hereby Command, That no disturbance of any kind  
be



be made or given to them, under Pain of Our Displeasure, and to be further proceeded against with the uttermost severity.

And for as much as We are desirous to have the Benefit of the service of all Our Loving Subjects, which by the Law of Nature is inseparably Annexed to, and inherent in Our Royal Person: And that none of Our Subjects may for the future be under any Discouragement or Disability ( who are otherwise well inclined, and fit to serve Us ) by Reason of some Oaths or Tests, that have been usually administered on such Occasions: We do hereby further Declare, That it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure, that the Oaths commonly called, The Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and also the several Tests  
and

and Declarations mentioned in the Acts of Parliaments made in the 25 and 30<sup>th</sup> Years of the Reign of Our Late Royal Brother King Charles the Second, shall not at any time hereafter be required to be Taken, Declared or Subscribed by any Person or Persons whatsoever, who is or shall be Employed in any Office or Place of Trust, either Civil or Military, under Us or in Our Government. And We do farther declare it to be Our Pleasure and Intention, from time to time hereafter, to Grant Our Royal Dispensations, under Our Great Seal, to all Our Loving Subjects, so to be Employed, who shall not take the Oaths, or Subscribe or Declare the said Tests or Declarations in the above-mentioned Acts and every of them.

And

And to the end, that all Our Loving Subjects may receive and enjoy the full benefit and advantage of Our Gracious Indulgence hereby intended, and may be Acquitted and Discharged from all Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, and Disabilities by them or any of them incurr'd or forfeited, or which they shall or may at any time hereafter be liable to, for or by Reason of their Nonconformity, or the Exercise of their Religion, and from all Suits, Troubles or Disturbances for the same: We do hereby give Our Free and Ample Pardon unto all Non-conformists, Recusants, and other Our Loving Subjects, for all Crimes and things by them Committed, or done contrary to the Penal Laws formerly made, relating to Religion, and the Profession  
or

or Exercise thereof. Hereby Declaring, that this our Royal Pardon and Indemnity shall be as good and effectual, to all Intents and Purposes, as if every individual Person had been therein particularly Nam'd, or had particular Pardons under Our Great Seal, which We do likewise declare, shall from time to time be Granted unto any Person or Persons desiring the same: Willing and Requiring Our Judges, Justices, and other Persons, to take Notice of, and obey Our Royal Will and Pleasure herein, before Declared.

And although the Freedom and Assurance We have hereby given, in Religion and Property, might be sufficient to remove from the Minds of Our Loving Subjects all Fears and Jealousies, in Relation to

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either ; Yet We have thought fit  
 further to declare, That We will  
 maintain them in all their Proper-  
 ties and Possessions, as well of  
 Church and Abby-Lands, as in any  
 other their Lands and Properties  
 whatsoever.

*Given at Our Court at White-Hall,  
 the Fourth Day of April, 1689.  
 In the Third Year of our Reign.*

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His

His Majesties Speech to the  
Privy Council, and several  
other Spiritual and  
Temporal Peers, the  
Lord Mayor, Aldermen,  
Judges, &c. About the  
Birth of the Prince of  
Wales, *October 22. 1688.*

**I** Have called you together upon a very extraordinary Occasion, but Extraordinary Diseases must have extraordinary Remedies. The malicious endeavours of my Enemies, have so poysoned the minds of some of my Subjects, that by the Reports I have from all hands, I have reason to believe, that many do think this Son, with

which God has blest me, to be none of Mine, but a supposed Child: But, I may say, that by a particular Providence, scarce any Prince was ever Born, where there were so many Persons present. I have taken this time to have the Matter heard and examin'd here, expecting that the Prince of Orange, with the first Easterly Wind, will Invade this Kingdom, and therefore, I thought it Necessary to have it now done, in Order to satisfy the Minds of My Subjects, and to prevent this Kingdom being Engaged in Blood and Confusion after My Death.

His

His Majesties Speech, to the  
Privy Council, Lord  
Mayor, &c. after the De-  
livery of the Depositions,  
concerning the Birth of  
the Prince.

**A**Nd now my Lords, although  
I did not question but that  
every person here present,  
was satisfied before ; yet by what  
you have heard, you will be the  
better able to satisfy others. Be-  
sides, could I and the Queen have  
been thought so wicked, as to en-  
deavour to impose a Child upon the  
Nation, you see how impossible it  
would have been : Neither could I  
my self have been imposed upon,  
having constantly been with the  
D 3 Queen:



Queen during her being with Child  
and the whole time of her Labour :  
And therefore there is none of you  
but will easily believe me, who  
have suffer'd so much for Consci-  
ence Sake, incapable of so great a  
Villany, to the Prejudice of my  
own Children. I thank God, those  
that know Me, know well, that it  
is my Principle to do as I would be  
done by ; and, I would rather die  
a Thousand Deaths, than do the  
least Wrong to any of my Children.

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His

His Majesties Speech to the  
 Lord Mayor, &c. upon  
 his quitting of Dublin,  
 soon after the Action at  
 the Boyne, July 2d, 1690.

*Gentlemen,*

**I** Find all things at present run  
 against me ; In England I had  
 an Army consisting of Men  
 Stout and Brave enough, which  
 would have Fought, but they prov-  
 ed False, and Diserted me ; Here  
 I had an Army which was Loyal  
 Enough, but they wanted true  
 Courage to stand by me at the  
 Critical-Minute.

*Gentlemen,* I am now a Second  
 time necessitated to provide for my  
 own safety, and seeing I am no  
 longer

longer able to protect you, and the rest of my good Subjects. The Inhabitants of this City, I advise you all to make the best Terms you can for your selves; and likewise for my Menial Servants, in regard that I shall now have no further Occasion to keep such a Court as I have done; I desire you all to be kind to the Protestant Inhabitants, and not to Injure them, or this City; for though I at present quit it, yet I do not quit my Interest in it.

His Majesties Letter to the E.  
of Feversham, upon his  
first retiring from White-  
Hall.

*Right Trusty and well Beloved,*

**T**Hings being come to that Extremity, that I have been fore-  
ed

ed to send away the Queen and my Son, the Prince of Wales, that they might not fall into my Enemies Hands, which they must have done if they had staid : I am obliged to do the same thing, in hopes it will please God, out of his infinite Mercy to this unhappy Nation, to touch their Hearts again with true Loyalty and Honour. If I could have rely'd on all my Troops, I might not have been put to the Extremity I am now in, and would at least have had one Blow for it. But though I know there are many and brave Men among you, both Officers and Souldiers, yet you know, that both you, and several of the General Officers and Souldiers, and Men of the Army, told Me, it was no ways Advisable for Me, to venture my Self at their Head, or to think



think to fight the Prince of Orange with them.

And now there remains only for me thank you, and all those, both Officers and Souldiers, who have stuck to me, and been truly Loyal. I hope you will still return the same Fidelity to me; and though I do not expect you should expose your selves by Resisting a forreign Army, and a Poyson'd Nation, yet I hope your former Principles are so inrooted in you, that you will keep your selves free from Associations, and such pernicious things. Time presses, so that I can add no more,

J. R.

His

His Majesties Letter, to the  
 Lords and Others, of his  
 Privy Council, to be  
 Communicated to the rest  
 of the Nobilty, Lord  
 Mayor of London, &c.

*James R.*

**M**Y Lords, when We saw  
 that it was no longer safe  
 for us to remain within  
 Our Kingdom of England, and  
 that thereupon We had taken Our  
 Resolutions to withdraw for some  
 time; We left to be Communica-  
 ted to you and to all Our Subjects,  
 the Reasons of Our withdrawing:  
 And were likewise resolved at the  
 same time, to leave such Orders be-  
 hind Us, to you of Our Privy Coun-  
 cil,

cil, as might best suit with the present State of Affairs: But that being altogether unsafe for Us at that time; We now think fit to let you know, that tho' it has been Our constant Care since Our first Accession to the Crown, to Govern Our People with that Justice and Moderation, as to give, if possible, no Occasion of Complaint; yet more particularly upon the late Invasion, seeing how the Design was laid; and fearing that Our People, who could not be destroy'd but by themselves, might by little Imaginary Grievances, be cheated into a certain Ruin: To prevent so great Mischief, and to take away not only all Just Causes, but even Pretences of Discontent; We freely, and of Our own Accord, redressed all those things that were set forth,  
as

as the Causes of that Invasion:  
 And that we might be informed  
 by the Councel and Advice of our  
 Subjects themselves, which way  
 we might give them a further and  
 full Satisfaction: We resolved to  
 meet them in free Parliament, and  
 in order to it, We first laid the  
 Foundation of such a free Parlia-  
 ment, in restoring the City of Lon-  
 don, and the rest of the Corpora-  
 tions to their Antient Charters,  
 and Priviledges; and afterwards,  
 actually appointed the Writs to be  
 issued out for the Parliaments meet-  
 ing on the 15 of January: But the  
 P. of O. seeing all the Ends of his  
 Declaration Answered, the People  
 beginning to be undeceiv'd, and  
 returning apace to their Antient  
 Duty and Allegiance; and well  
 foreseeing that if the Parliament  
 E should



should meet at the time appointed, such a Settlement in all Probability would be made, both in Church and State, as would totally Defeat his Ambitious and unjust Designs, resolved by all means possible to prevent the Meeting of the Parliament: And to do this, the most effectual way, he thought fit to lay a restraint on Our Royal Person; for as it were absurd, to call that a free Parliament, where there is a force on either of the Houses, so much less can that Parliament be said to Act freely, where the Sovereign, by whose Authority they Meet and Sit, and from whose Royal Assent all their Acts receive Life and Sanction, is under actual Confinement. The Hurrying of Us under a Guard from our City of London, whose returning  
Loy-

Loyalty, we could no longer Trust,  
 and the other Indignities we suffer'd in the Person of the Earl of  
 Feversham, when sent to him by  
 us; and in that Barbarous Con-  
 finement of Our own Person, We  
 shall not here repeat, because  
 they are, We doubt not by this  
 time very well known; and may  
 We hope, if enough considered and  
 reflected upon; together with his  
 other Violations, and Breaches of  
 the Laws and Liberties of England,  
 which by his Invasion, he pretends  
 to restore, be sufficient to open  
 the Eyes of all our Subjects, and  
 let them plainly see what every one  
 of them may expect, and what  
 Treatment they shall find from  
 him, if at any time it may serve his  
 Purpose, from whose Hands a So-  
 vereign Prince, and Uncle, and a  
 E 2 Father,

Father, could meet with no better Entertainment. However, the Sense of these Indignities, and the just Apprehension of further Attempts against Our Person, by them who already endeavoured to Murther Our Reputation by Infamous Calumnies (as if We had been capable of Supposing a Prince of Wales) which was incomparably more injurious, then the Destroying of Our Person it self; together with a serious Reflection on a Saying of Our Royal Father of Blessed Memory, when he was in the like Circumstances, 'That there is little Distance between the Prisons, and the Graves of Princes (which afterwards proved too true in his Case) could not but persuade us to make use of that which the Law of Nature gives to the meanest

meanest of Our Subjects, of freeing Our Selves by all means possible, from that unjust Confinement and Restraint. And this We did not more for the Security of Our Person, then that thereby We might be in a better Capacity of Transacting and Providing for every thing that may Contribute to the Peace and Settlement of Our Kingdoms. For as on the one Hand, no change of Fortune shall ever make Us forget Our selves, so far as to condescend to any thing unbecoming that High and Royal Station, in which God Almighty, by Right of Succession has plac'd Us: So on the other Hand, neither the Provocation, or Ingratitude of Our own Subjects, nor any other Consideration whatsoever, shall ever prevail with Us, to make



the least Step contrary to the true Interest of the English Nation; which We ever did, and ever must look upon as Our own. Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, That you of Our Privy Council, take the most effectual Care, to make these Our Gracious Intentions known to the Lords Spiritual & Temporal, in and about Our Cities of London and Westminster, to the Lord Mayor and Commons of Our City of London, and to all Our Subjects in general: And to assure them, that We desire nothing more, than to return, and hold a Free Parliament, wherein We may have the best Opportunity of Undeceiving Our People, and seeing the Sincerity of those Protestations We have often made of the Preserving the Liberties and Properties of Our Sub-

Subjects, and the Protestant Religion; more especially the Church of England, as by Law established, with such Indulgence for those that Dissent from Her, as We have always thought Our Selves in Justice and Care of the general Wellfare of Our People, bound to procure for them. And in the mean time, you of Our Privy Council (who can judg better by being upon the place) are to send Us your Advice, what is fit to be done by Us, towards Our Returning, and the Accomplishing those good Ends. And We do require you in Our Name, and by Our Authority, to endeavour so to suppress all Tumults and Disorders, that the Nation in general, and every one of Our Subjects in particular, may not receive the least Prejudice from the present  
Di-

Distractions that is possible. So not doubting of your Dutiful obedience to these Our Royal Commands, We bid you heartily Farewel.

*Given at St. Germans en Laye  
the Fourteenth of January,  
168<sup>8</sup>. And of Our Reign the  
Fourth Year.*

His Majesties most Gracious  
Letter, &c.

JAMES REX.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**T**He great Testimonies We had of your Loyalty and Affection to Our Loyal Person and Government at your last Session, (in which you not only made an humble Offer of your Duty in ample manner, and shewed  
your

your Abhorrence of the Rebellion then raised against Us, and your Readiness on that, and all other Occasions, to stand by Us with your Lives and Fortunes, but (wisely considering how much the Forces which former Parliaments had given Us supplies to Maintain, supported by your Assistance, and Blessed be God, were Instrumental in ending that Unnatural Rebellion) you gave Us the occasion, by Augmenting your Supplies, to add to Our Forces, and consequently, to your own Security, for all which as We then returned you Our most hearty and Royal Thanks, and considered you the Examples to Our other Subjects of Loyalty, Duty and Affection to Us, (as you had been in Our former difficulties) so it stirred up in Us an ardent Desire  
fire



fire of making such Returns unto you, as might every way make you find the advantage of your Faithfulness and Duty to Us.

It is for this End that We have again desired to meet you in this Session.

We have considered your Interest, as much as Our Distance from you could bring into Our Prospect, and those things which We found proper for it, whether in Relation to Trade and Commerce, or easing some things uneasie to you among your selves, We have fully instructed Our Commissioner (with your Advice and consent) to conclude so, as may be most for the General Good of that Our Antient Kingdom.

We have made the opening of a Free Trade with England Our  
Parti-

Particular Care, and are Proceeding in it with all imaginable Application, and are hopeful, in a short time, to have considerable Advances made in it. We have considered the trouble that many are put to daily by Prosecutions before Our Judges, or the hazard that they lie under for their Accession to the late Rebellions : And to shew the World (even Our greatest Enemies themselves) that Mercy is Our Inclination, and Severity what is by their Wickedness extorted from Us, We have sent down to be Past in your Presence, Our full and ample Indemnity for all Crimes committed against Our Royal Person or Authority. And whilst We shew His Acts of Mercy to the Enemies to Our Person, Crown, and Royal Dignity, We cannot be unmindful

unmindful of others Our Innocent Subjects, those of the Roman Catholick Religion, who have, with the hazards of their Lives and Fortunes, been always Assistant to the Crown in the worst of Rebelions and Usurpations, though they lay under Discouragements hardly to be named. Them We do heartily recommend to your Care, to the end that as they have given good Experience of their true Loyalty and Peaceable Behaviour, so by your Assistance they may have the Protection of Our Laws, and that Security under Our Government, which others of Our Subjects have, not suffering them to lie under Obligations which their Religion cannot admit of. By doing whereof, you will give a demonstration of the Duty and Affection

fection you have for Us, and do  
Us most acceptable Service.

This Love We expect you will  
shew to your Brethren, as you see  
We are an Indulgent Father to  
You all.

For these, and such other Mat-  
ters as We conceive for Our Ser-  
vice, and the universal good of  
the Nation, We have sent Our  
Right Trusty, and Right Entirely  
Beloved Cousin and Counsellor,  
Alexander Earl of Morray, Secre-  
tary of State for that Our Ancient  
Kingdom, Our Commissioner to  
you, believing that none will be  
more acceptable than one so im-  
mediately Employed and Trusted  
about Our Person, of whose long  
and faithful Services We have full  
Experience in every one of the se-  
veral Employments he has been

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in,



in, and of whose Loyalty and Affection to Our Person and Service We are fully convinced. To him We desire you to give entire Credit, as One fully Instructed and Trusted by Us, from whose Experience and Faithful Endeavors, with your Loyalty, Love and Duty to Us, We have good Reason to expect a happy Conclusion to this Session: And you may assure your selves in general, and every one of you in particular, That We shall have both the general Concern of the Nation, and yours into Our most particular Regard, which We shall express by Our Royal Favour upon all suitable Occasions. So not only expecting your Compliance with Us, but that by the manner of it, you will shew the World your Readiness

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ness to meet Our Inclinations, We  
bid you most heartily Farewel.

*Given at Our Court at Whitehall,  
the 12th Day of April 1686.  
and of Our Reign the Second  
Year.*

By His Majesties Command,

*MELFORT.*

F 2

His

His Majesties Letter to the  
Scotch Convention, up-  
on their meeting by the  
appointment of the P. of  
O. *March 1<sup>st</sup>. 1688.*

JAMES REX.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**W**Hereas We have been in-  
formed, That you the  
Peers and Representa-  
tives of the Shires and Boroughs  
of that Our Ancient Kingdom,  
who are to meet together at Our  
good Town of Edenborough,  
some time in this Instant *March*,  
by the Usurp'd Authority of the  
Prince of *Orange*, We think fit to  
let

let you know, That we have at all times rely'd upon the Faithfulness and Affection of You Our Ancient People, so much, that in Our greatest Misfortunes heretofore, We had recourse to Your Assistance, and that with good Success to Our Affairs: So now again We require of You to support Our Royal Interest, expecting from You what becomes Loyal and Faithful Subjects, Generous and Honest Men, that will neither suffer your selves to be cajol'd nor frightened into any Action misbecoming true-hearted Scotch-men. And that to support the Honour of the Nation, you will condemn the base examples of Disloyal Men, and Eternise your Names by a Loyalty suitable to the many Professions You have to Us; in doing where-



of, You will choose the safest part, since thereby you will evite the danger you must needs undergo; the Infamy and Disgrace you must bring upon your selves in this World, and the Condemnation due to the Rebellious in the next; and you will likewise have the opportunity to secure to your selves and your Posterity, the Gracious Promises which We have so often made of securing your Religion, Laws, Properties, and Rights, which We are still resolved to perform as soon as it is possible for Us to meet you safely in a Parliament of Our Ancient Kingdom. In the mean time, fear not to declare for Us your lawful Sovereign, who will not fail on Our part, to give you such speedy and powerful Assistance, as shall not only enable  
you

you to defend your selves from any Foreign Attempt, but put you in a condition to assert Our Right against Our Enemies, who have depressed the same by the blackest of Usurpations, the most unjust as well as most unnatural Attempts, which the Almighty God may for a time permit, and let the Wicked prosper, yet then must bring Confusion upon such Workers of Iniquity. We farther let you know, That We will Pardon all such as shall return to their Duty before the last day of this Month Inclusive; and that We will Punish with the Rigour of Our Laws, all such as shall stand in Rebellion against Us or Our Authority. So not doubting that you will declare for Us, and suppress whatever may oppose Our Interest; and that you will

will send some of your Number to Us, with an Account of your diligence, and the Posture of Our Affairs; We bid you heartily farewell.

*Given on Board the St. Michael,  
March 1. 1688.*

By His Majesty's Command,  
*MELFORT.*

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His Majesty's Message to the  
P. of O. by Three Noble  
Lords, *Decemb. 8. 1688.*

*S I R,*

**T**He King Commands Us to acquaint you, That all the Differences and Causes of Complaint, alledged by Your High-

Highness, seem to be referr'd to a Free Parliament; His Majesty, as He hath already declared, was resolved before this to Call one, but thought in this present State of Affairs, it was advisable to defer it till things were more composed.

Yet seeing, That His People still continue to desire it, he hath put forth his Proclamation in order to it, and hath Issued forth His Writs for the Calling of it.

And to prevent any Cause of Interruption in it, He will consent to every thing that can be reasonably required for the Security of all those that shall come to it.

His Majesty hath therefore sent Us to attend Your Highness, for the adjusting of all Matters that shall be agreed to be necessary to the freedom of Election, and the  
Secu-



Security of Sitting; and is ready to enter immediately into a Treaty, in order to it. His Majesty proposeth, That in the mean time the respective Armies may be retained within such Limits, and at such a distance from London, as may prevent the Apprehensions that the Parliament may be in any kind disturbed, being desirous that the Meeting of it may be no longer delay'd, than it must be by the usual and necessary Forms.

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### The Prince's Answer.

**W**E, with the Advice of the Lords and Gentlemen Assembled with Us, have in Answer, made these following Proposals.

I. That

1. That all Papists, and such Persons as are not qualified by Law, be Disarm'd, Disbanded, and Remov'd from all Employments Civil and Military.

2. That all Proclamations that reflect upon Us, or at any time have come to Us, or declared for Us, be recalled; and that if any Persons, for having assisted Us, have been committed, that they be forthwith set at Liberty.

3. That for the Security and Safety of the City of London, the Custody and Government of the Tower be immediately put into the hands of the said City.

4. That if His Majesty should think fit to be in London, during the Sitting of the Parliament, that We may be there also with an equal number of Our Guards; and  
if

if His Majesty shall be pleased to be in any place from London, whatever distance he thinks fit, that We may be the same distance; and that the respective Armies be from London 40 Miles, and that no further Forces be brought into the Kingdom.

And that for the Security of the City of *London*, and their Trade, *Tilbury-Fort* be put into the hands of the said City: That a sufficient part of the publick Revenue be assigned Us, for the support and maintenance of Our Troops, until the Sitting of a Free-Parliament: That to prevent the Landing of *French*, or other Foreign Troops, *Portsmouth* may be put into such Hands, as by His Majesty and Us shall be agreed on.

His

His Majesty's Message, containing His Reasons for withdrawing himself from Rochester into France.

**T**He World cannot wonder at my withdrawing myself now this second time; I might have expected somewhat better usage, after what I had Writ to the P. of O. by my Lord Feversham, and the Instructions I gave him; But instead of an Answer, such as I might have hoped for, What was I to expect after the Usage I received, by the making the said Earl a Prisoner, against the Practice and Law of Nations? The sending His own Guards at Eleven a Clock at Night to take

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Possession of the Posts at *Whitehall*,  
 without advertizing Me in the  
 least manner of it. The sending  
 to me at One of the Clock after  
 Midnight, when I was in Bed, a  
 kind of an Order, by Three Lords,  
 to be gone out of my own Palace,  
 before 12 that same Morning:  
 After all this, How could I hope,  
 to be safe, in the Power of One  
 who had not only done this to me,  
 and Invaded my Kingdoms with-  
 out any just occasion given for it,  
 but that did by his first Declara-  
 tion lay the greatest Aspersions up-  
 on me that Malice could Invent,  
 in that Clause of it which concerns  
 my Son. I appeal to all that know  
 me; nay, even to himself, that in  
 their Consciences, neither He nor  
 they can believe me in the least  
 capable of so unnatural a Villany,  
 nor

nor of so little common Sense, to be Imposed on in a thing of such a nature as that. What had I then to expect from One, who by all Arts hath taken such pains to make me appear as black as Hell to my own People, as well as to all the World besides? What effect that hath had at home, all Mankind have seen by so general a defecti-  
 on in My Army, as well as in the Nation, amongst all sorts of People: I was Born free, and desire to continue so; and tho' I have ventur'd my Life very frankly on several Occasions, for the Good and Honour of my Country, and am free to do it again, and which I hope I shall yet do, as Old as I am, to redeem it from the Slavery it is like to fall under. Yet I think it not convenient to expose my self

to be Secur'd, as not to be at liberty to effect it, and for that reason do withdraw, but so as to be within Call, when the Nation's Eyes shall be opened, to see how they have been abus'd and Impos'd upon by the specious pretences of Religion and Property; I hope it will please God to touch their Hearts, to make them sensible of the ill condition they are in, and bring them to such a Temper, that a Legal Parliament may be Called; and that among other things which may be done, they will agree for Liberty of Conscience, for all Protestant Dissenters; and that those of my own Perswasion may be so far considered, as to have a share in it, as they may live peaceably and quietly as Englishmen and Christians ought to

to do, and not be obliged to transplant themselves, which would be very grievous, especially to such as love their own Country; And I appeal to all Men, who are considering Men, whither any thing can make this Nation so Great and Flourishing, as Liberty of Conscience. Some of Our Neighbours dread it.

I could add much more to confirm all I have said, but now is not the proper time.



His Majesties Letter to His  
Privy Council, &c. con-  
cerning the Labour of the  
Queen. Dated at St.  
Germain's *April* the 2d.  
1692.

J. R.

**R**ight Trusty and Well-belo-  
ved Cousen and Councel-  
lor, We greet you well.  
Whereas Our Royal Predecessors  
used to call such of Their Privy  
Council as could conveniently be  
had, to be present at the Labour of  
their Queens, and Witnesses of the  
Births of their Children: And that  
we have follow'd their Examples, at  
the

( \*\* )

the Birth of Our Dearest Son James Prince of Wales. However, that Precaution was not enough to hinder Us from the malicious Aspertions of such as were resolv'd to deprive Us of Our Royal Right. That We may not be wanting to Our Self, Now, that it hath pleas'd Almighty God, the Supporter of Truth, to give Us hopes of further Issue. Our Dear Consort, The Queen, being bigg, and drawing near her Time, We have thought fit to require such of Our Privy Councel as can come, to attend her at St. Germans, to be Witnesses of our said Consort the Queen Her Labour: We do therefore hereby signify this Our Royal Pleasure to you, that you may use all possible means to come with

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what convenient hast you can. The Queen looking about the middle of May next; English Account. And that you may have no Scruple on Our Side, Our Dear Brother, the most Christian King, has given Us His Royal Word and Promise to you, as We hereby do, that you shall have leave to come, and the Queens Labour over, to Return with all Safety. The Iniquity of the Times, The Tyranny of Strangers, and mislead Party of Our own Subjects, brought Us under the Necessity of using this unusual Way, yet We hope it will convince the World of the Truth and Candour of Our Proceedings, to the Confutation of Our Enemies. We not doubting of Compliance therewith;

( \*\* )

with; We bid you heartily Fare-  
well.

*Given at Our Court at the Castle  
of St. Germaines, April the 2<sup>d</sup>.  
S. N. 1692. in the Eighth  
Year of Our Reign.*

The End of the First Part.

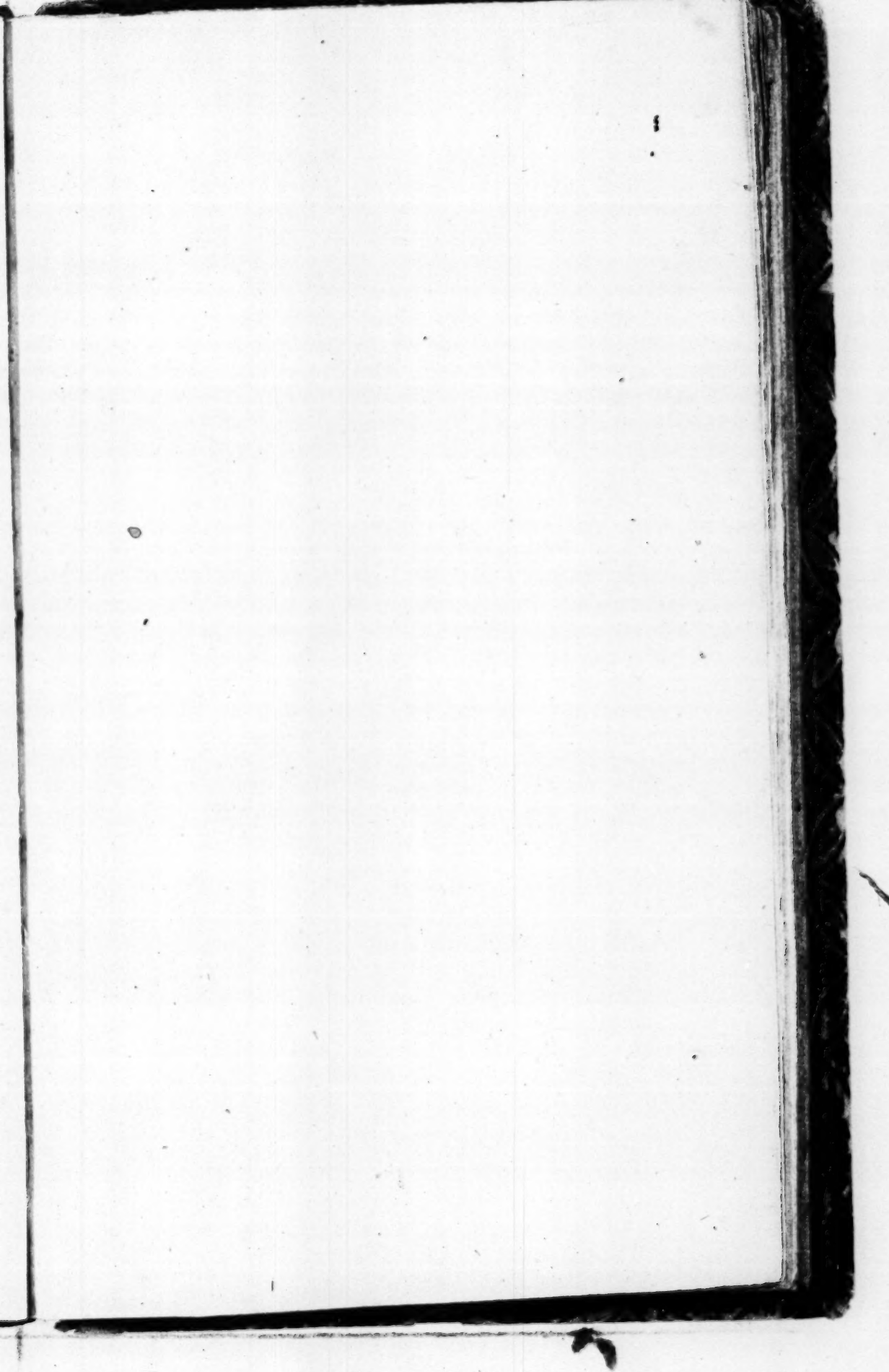
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Royal









Royal Meditations:

Being The

True Pourtraiture

OF HIS

MAJESTY,

IN HIS

Solitudes and Sufferings;

Written during His Retirements  
in FRANCE.

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PART II.

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Imprinted at PARIS, 1692.



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Part. II.

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Upon Gods merciful Deliverance of His Majesty ( when Duke of York ) from the great Danger of Drowning, near the Lemon Oare Sands, at the Time he was going for Scotland, to avoid the Bill of Exclusion.

**N**O Person, Time, Place, or company upon Earth, is free from Danger ; not Julius Cæsar, who was stab'd, and slain in the Senate-House  
of

of Rome; although a Person as Fortunate as great; in a Time of Peace, and in a Place that was the Richest and strongest piece of the Worlds Head; and therefore called the Capital; and in the midst of an Assembly of the Justest, Gravest, Wisest, Richest, and valiantest Men of the whole Earth.

**O** Eternal & Incomprehensible Being, who has been a gracious Father to me in my Childhood, and Middle-age, as well as now in my elder Years; How great Cause have I to trust in thee continually; and to celebrate thy Praise to future Generations. 'Day unto Day, and Night unto Night, 'teachest Knowledge; Thy Mercies, O Lord, are renewed to me every Morning, and thy Providences.

ces are circular, and without an end! 'O that Men would praise  
'the Lord for his Goodness, and for  
'his wonderful Works to the Chil-  
'of Men.

O Lord, thou art not only the God of the Mountains, and of the Vallies of the Earth, but of the Rivers and Sea also; and hast been mercifully present to deliver, and preserve thy Servant, as thou didst K. David and St. Paul, in Perils of Land, and in Perils of Water, else had I sunk down into the deep Waters; yea, the Flouds had gone over my Head and Soul, as well as in this Danger they Fearfully washt my Body and Cloaths.

If every lesser Mercy (O Lord) calls for a Tribute of Praise, how much more such as this, which are thy so suddain and opportune Reprieves

prieves from Death; since it is a Truth, although spoken by the Father of Lies, Skin for Skin, and all that a Man hath, will he give for his Life. Wherefore, since our Lives Preservation is the greatest Corporal Mercy, open thou my Lips, O Lord, and my Mouth shall shew forth thy Praise.

Upon the Defeat of Monmouth, and Argile, and suppressing those Rebelions.

**N**OT unto us, O Lord,  
but to thy own Blest  
Name give all the Glory.

Awake my Soul, and speedily prepare thy Richest Sacrifice of humble Praise: Awake, and Summon  
all



all thy Thoughts, to make haste and adore thy great Preserver and Redeemer. Arise, my Soul, to thee these Joys belong ; arise and advancethy self on high, and leave here below all Earthly Thoughts, and fly away with the Wings of the Spirit ; fly to that glorious Land of Promise, and gladly Salute those Heavenly Regions : let us now consider, O Lord our God, let us thankfully remember what thou art to us ; Thou art the great beginning of our Nature, and glorious end of all our Actions ; thou art the overflowing Source, from whence we Spring, and the immense Ocean into which we tend ; Thou art the free Bestower of all we possess, and faithful Promiser of all we hope ; Thou art the strong sustainer of our Lives ; and  
ready

ready Deliverer from all our Enemies ; When we have apply'd our utmost Cares, and us'd all the Diligence that lies in our Power ; What can we do, but look up to thee ; and second our Endeavours with Prayers for thy Blessing ! When we have implor'd thy gracious Mercy ; and offer'd thee our dearest Sacrifice to obtain it ; What can we do, but submit our Hopes, and expect the Issue from thy free Goodness, we know, and thou thyself has taught us ; unless thou defendest the City, the Guard watches in Vain. We know, and our own Experience tells us ; unless thou reachest forth thy Hand, we are presently in Danger of Sinking ; Sometimes, O Lord, thy all-wise Providence seems to sleep, and permits the Storm to grow high and loud ;

loud ; yet never fails to relieve thy  
 Servants, who faithfully call upon  
 thee in the Day of Trouble. 'I will  
 'extol thee O Lord, for thou hast  
 'lifted me up, and hast not made  
 'my Foes to rejoyce over me. Now  
 'shall my Head be lifted up above  
 'my Enemies round about me ;  
 'therefore will I offer in his Taber-  
 'nacle Sacrafices of Joy ; yea, I will  
 'Sing Praises unto the Lord.

'The Lord is my Strength and  
 'my Shield ; my Heart trusteth in  
 'him, and I am helped : Therefore  
 'with my Song will I glorifie and  
 'praise Him ; The Lord is the  
 'saving Strength of his Anointed :  
 'When the Wicked, even mine E-  
 'nemies and my Foes came upon  
 'me to eat up my Flesh, they stum-  
 'bled and fell : For the King trust-  
 'eth in the Lord, and through the  
 'Mercies

‘ Mercies of the most High he shall  
‘ not be moved.

Impute not to me, O Lord, the  
Blood of my Subjects, which with  
infinite Unwillingness and Grief,  
hath been shed by me, in my just  
and necessary Defence; but wash  
me with that precious Blood,  
which hath been shed for me, by  
my great Peace-maker, Jesus  
Christ.

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Upon



Upon His Majesties Return  
from Salisbury, after a  
great part of his Troops  
had Deserted him, and  
were gone over to the  
P. of O.

**O**Ne day often makes an end  
of great Possessions and  
immence Riches. Many  
Personages of great Honour and  
Esteem changing their Fortune in  
a Moment; so that its plain, there  
is no Confidence to be placed in  
Humane Prosperity; for neither  
Kingdom nor Empire, nor any  
greatness whatsoever can secure  
their Owners from Ruin and Mis-  
fortunes.

'Twas

**T** Was not thy Joys alone, O  
 dearest Lord, that thou in-  
 spir'dst into Holy Kings and Pro-  
 phets of Old: But thou reveal'dst  
 to them thy Sorrows too, and com-  
 mandest to publish them with a  
 tender care, that they not only  
 should speak thy Words, but, the  
 more to affect us, put on thy Per-  
 son, that we might be enabled, the  
 better to follow the Blessed Pattern  
 that is set before us.

' O let our Eyes run down with  
 ' Water, and our Hearts faint away  
 ' with Grief, while we remember  
 ' the Sufferings of our Lord, and  
 ' his sad Complaints.

' I gave my Body to those that  
 ' Beat it, and my Cheeks to those  
 ' that Buffeted them. I turn'd not  
 ' away from them that Reproach-  
 ' ed me, nor from them that Spit

' on my Face. My Enemies Whis-  
 ' per together, and spitefully Ma-  
 ' lign me; when will he Die, and  
 ' his Name Perish? My familiar  
 ' Friends, who did Eat of my Bread,  
 ' has lifted up his heel against me.  
 ' But thou upheld'st me, O Lord,  
 ' in my Integrity, and see'st me be-  
 ' fore thy Face for ever: They  
 ' compass me about with words of  
 ' Malice, and Fought against me  
 ' without a Cause: They rewarded  
 ' me Evil for Good, and Hatred for  
 ' my Love: I am poured forth like  
 ' Water, I am taken away as a  
 ' Shaddow when it declines. My  
 ' heart within me is as melted Wax,  
 ' and all my Bones is out of Joynt:  
 ' I expected some to Pity me, and  
 ' there was none: I lookt for Com-  
 ' forters, but I found not one. O  
 ' my God, my God, how far hast  
 ' thou

' thou forsaken me! Thou hast  
 ' brought me into the Dust of  
 ' Death. Our Fathers called to  
 ' Thee, and were Delivered: They  
 ' trusted in Thee, and were not a-  
 ' bandon'd; but I am a Worm and  
 ' no Man; the reproach of Men,  
 ' and the despised of the People.  
 ' All that see me, laugh me to scorn;  
 ' they shoot out the Lip, and shake  
 ' their Head, saying, He trusted in  
 ' God, that he would save him; let  
 ' him deliver him, if he delight in  
 ' him. Be not far from me, O  
 ' Lord, my Strength, for Trouble  
 ' is nigh, and none to help me.  
 ' The Assembly of the Wicked have  
 ' inclosed me about; they pierce  
 ' my Hands and my Feet: I may  
 ' tell all my Bones, they gaze and  
 ' stare upon me. They part my  
 ' Garments among them, and



‘ on my Vesture they cast Lots.

All these sad things, O Lord, thy  
 Prophets foretold, to prepare our  
 Faith for such exorbitant Truths.  
 All these indeed they expressly fore-  
 told, but could there be found such  
 Wretches as would act them? Yes,  
 O my God! Thine own Selected  
 Nation conspir’d against thee, and  
 with innumerable affronts, most  
 Barbarously Murther’d Thee. This  
 too, even this thy cruel Death,  
 thou plainly foreshew’st. ‘ The In-  
 ‘ habitants of Jerusalem shall look  
 ‘ on me, whom they Crucified.  
 ‘ Thou, O Lord, knowest my Re-  
 ‘ proach, and my Dishonour, my  
 ‘ Adversaries are all before Thee.  
 ‘ Thou hast heard thee reproaches  
 ‘ of Wicked Men, on every side.  
 ‘ Hold not thy Peace, lest my Ene-  
 ‘ mies

'mies prevail against me, and lay  
'mine Honour in the Dust.

Blessed Lord, thou art my Sal-  
vation, thou art my Glory, my  
Aid, and all my hope is in Thee :  
At thy Right Hand, there are  
Crowns, Riches, Greatness, and  
Powers, for ever, wlthout end.

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Upon

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Upon his Majestys being  
 forc'd a Shore, from His  
 Vessel near Feversham,  
 and the Tumultuous Inso-  
 lency of the Rabble, and  
 the ill Treatment His Ma-  
 jesty received from them  
 there.

O my Lord, Thou art my Re-  
 fuge and Strength, a very pre-  
 sent Help in time of Trouble. 'My  
 'Soul is among Lyons, among them  
 'that are set on Fire, even the Sons  
 'of Men, whose Teeth are Spears  
 'and Arrows; their Tongue a  
 'sharp Sword. Mine Enemies re-  
 'proach me all the Day long, and  
 'those that are mad against me, are  
 'sworn

'sworn together. Teach me Davids Patience, and Hezekia's Devotion, that I may look to thy Mercy through Mans Malice, and see thy Justice in their Sin; yet my God, who can repine at Suffering too much, if they remember the Afflictions of Jesus.

These many Afflictions he so patiently endur'd, and bore with silence all their Weight. Even from his humble Cradle, in the Gate of Bethlem, to his bitter Cross, on the Mount of Calvary. How little do we read of Glad and Prosperous: How much of Pains and Grief, and perpetual Affronts. Sometimes abandon'd by his nearest Friends; and left alone among all his Discomforts. Sometimes pursu'd by his fiercest Enemies; and made the  
common



common Mark of all their Spite. Sometimes they plot to insnare him in his Words, and enviously Slander his miraculous Deeds. Sometimes tumultuously they gather about him ; to gaze at, and abuse this Man of Sorrow. Sometimes they furiously seize on his Person, and haul and drag him along the Streets: At last they all conspire to take away his Life; and condemn him to a sharp and cruel Death.

Have you seen a harmless Lamb stand silent in the midst of Ravenous Wolves! So stood the Prince of Peace and Innocence, besieged with a Ring of Savage Jews. When they Blasphem'd Him, he reply'd not again, & when they injuriously struck him, he only observ'd their Rashness: When they  
pro-

provok't him with their utmost malice, he pleaded their excuse; and when they killed him, he earnestly pray'd for their Pardon. O strange Ingratitude of humane nature; thus barbarously to crucifie the Worlds Redeemer. O admirable Love of the Worlds Redeemer, thus patiently to die for Humane Nature.

Say now, my Soul, for when thy dearest Lord indur'd all this, and infinitely more: Canst thou complain of thy little Troubles, and Affronts by the Mobilie, when the King of Glory was thus afflicted. Canst thou complain of thy meanly furnisht House and Vessel, when the Son of God had not where to lay his Head. We wear the Badge of our Crucified Lord, and shall we shrink back at every Cross we meet! We believe in God  
that

that was crowned with Thorns, and shall we abide to tread on nothing but Roses! Before our Eyes O JESU, we see the Humble and Meek, and shall thy Servants be proud and insolent! Thou disdainest not to be call'd in Scorn the Carpenter's Son; and cannot our lowness bear a little disparagement! O how unlike are we to that blest Original, who descended from Heaven, to become our Pattern. How do we go astray from that Sacred Path, which the holy JESUS trac'd with his own Steps. Pity, O Dear Redeemer, the Infirmities of thy Servant, and since I must suffer as a Christian, and deserve it as a Sinner, let me bare it as becomes thy Servant.

Upon

Upon His Majesties leaving  
White - Hall the Second  
time, and his Retiring to  
Rocheſter.

**O** Lord, thou haſt taught me,  
that no King can be Saved  
by a numerous Army, but  
yet Thou canſt Save me by the  
Multitude of thy Mercies. Help  
me, O Lord, who am diſtreſſed on  
every ſide, yet, be thou on my ſide,  
and I ſhall not fear what Man can  
do unto me. I will give thy Ju-  
ſtice the Glory of my Diſtreſs. O  
let thy Mercy have the Glory of  
my Deliverance from them that  
Perſecute my Soul. Shew thy Mar-  
velous loving Kindneſs, O thou that  
ſaveſt by thy Right Hand them that  
I put



put their trust in Thee, from those that rise up against them. From the wicked that oppress me, from my deadly Enemies that compass me about. Save me, O Lord, from the Confederated strength of those, who have so much of the Serpents cunning, that they forget the Doves Innocency. Nay, though hand joyn in hand, yet let them not prevail against my Soul, to the betraying of my Conscience and Honour. Thou, O Lord, by thy over-ruling Power, canst soon cause the over-flowing and turbulent Seas to Ebb, and retire back again to the Bounds which thou hast appointed for them. O my God, I put my whole trust and confidence in thee, and do throw my Self and my Affairs wholly upon Thee: let not my Enemies triumph over me.

Upon,

Upon His Majesty's last re-  
tiring out of *England*, and  
His Arrival in *France*.

**I**F a Man, before he was Born, knew what he was to suffer in his Life, he would not be Born at all; therefore, the Philosopher being demanded what was the greatest happiness Man was capable of, said, Not to be Born, or Die quickly. With reason did *Democritus* say, That the Life of Man was most miserable, since those who seek for good, hardly find it, and Evil comes of it self and enters our Gates unsought for; insomuch as our Life is always expos'd unto innumerable Dangers, Injuries and Losses.

**B**E silent, O my Soul, and thy Lord will answer for thee: Be Content, and He is thy Security: Be Innocent, and He will defend thee: Be Humble, and He will exalt thee. My Soul, when thou art thus retir'd alone, and fitly disposed for quiet Thoughts, never let the Greatness of another molest thy Peace; nor his prosperous condition make thee Repine; say not in thy Heart, Had I those fair Kingdoms, or were Seated again in so high a Place, I should know how to contrive things better, and never commit such gross mistakes. Tell me, how dost thou manage thy present Enjoyments, and fit the little room thou now hold'st in the World. Do thy Afflictions make thee humble? and, dost thou,  
in



in every State, give Thanks to Heaven, and contentedly subscribe to its several Decrees? Canst thou rejoicingly say to God, O my adored Creator! I'm glad my lot is in thy hands! Under thy Providence I know I am safe, whatever befalls me, thou guidest to my advantage. If thou wilt have me obscure and low, thy blessed Will, not mine, be done? If thou wilt load my back with Crosses, and imbitter my days with Grief, still may thy blessed Will, O Lord, be done; still govern thy Creature in thine own best way. Place where thou pleasest thy other Favours, but secure to my Soul a Portion in thy Love. Take what thou wilt of the things thou hast lent me, leave in my Heart the Possession of thy self. Let others be pre-



ser'd and me neglected; let their Affairs succeed, and mine miscarry: Only one thing I humbly beg, and may my Gracious God vouchsafe to grant: Cast me not away from thy Presence for ever, nor wipe my name out of the Book of Life: But my Eternal Hopes, let them remain, and still grow quicker, as they approach their end.

Upon his Majesties retiring out of Ireland, after his Army had been Defeated at the River Boyne.

**N**otwithstanding the World has Frown'd, and continues to Frown upon me, that I have met with many Troubles and Afflictions,

ons, that my Misfortunes rush upon me like Waves, one on the Neck of another, and toss me up and down, yet these shall be thy daily thoughts, O my Soul. Well, I am content to bear it, God's Will be done; let the Sea be troubled, let the Waves thereof Roar, let the waters of Sorrows rush upon me, let the Darkness of Grief and Heaviness still compass me about, yet will I not be afraid: these Storms will blow over, these Winds will be laid, these Waves will fall, this Tempest cannot last long, and these Clouds shall be dispell'd: Whatsoever I suffer here, shall shortly have an end; come ye worst that can come, Death will put an end to all my Sorrows and Miseries; *Domine da mihi modo Patientiam, & postea Indulgentiam*; Lord grant me

me Patience here, and Ease hereafter. Make me to be content when thou wilt have it so. Teach the noblest Victory over my self, and my Enemies, by Patience; which was Christs Conquest, and may well become a Christian King.

I will suffer Patiently whatsoever can happen, and shall endeavour to do nothing against my Conscience, and displeasing to thee; 'For I  
'had rather be a Door-keeper in the  
'House of my God, than to dwell  
'in the Tents of Wickedness. Therefore, whatsoever Misery or Afflictions shall fall upon thee, O my Soul, say, by the Divine Assistance, I will bear it patiently.  
'Lord Jesus stand by me and Comfort me. Lord Jesus be present  
'with thy Servant, that putteth his  
'Trust in Thee. My Lord, my  
'God,

' God, when shall I see the Day, the  
 ' happy Day, in which I shall come  
 ' and appear in thy Heavenly Man-  
 ' sion, to eat and drink with Thee  
 ' in thy Kingdom, and to sit at thy  
 ' Table, there to behold the Ma-  
 ' jesty of thy Glory, which is the  
 ' only object of my Eternal Bliss!  
 ' O thou resplendant Star of the  
 ' East; let thy Eternal Light shine  
 ' in the Horrizon of my Soul, then  
 ' all these thick Vapours of Terrene  
 ' Afflictions will be dispersed: Lord,  
 ' I have placed all my Hopes in E-  
 ' ternity; I find no more rest here  
 ' in these short Moments, than the  
 ' Dove of the Deluge did upon the  
 ' Waters. O God, thou art my E-  
 ' ternal Felicity; receive my Spi-  
 ' rit, and lead me through the Val-  
 ' ly and Shaddow of Death; lead  
 ' me and forsake me not, until thou  
 ' hast



'hast brought my Soul into the  
 'Land of the Living, O thou which  
 'art my Light, Life, and Salvation;  
 'To Thee be Glory, Honour, and  
 'Thanksgiving for Ever, and for  
 'Evermore. Amen.

Upon the Miseries of mortal  
 Life, and the instability of  
 Humane Greatness; Writ  
 on the occasion of his Ma-  
 jesties Sufferings, in his  
 Solitudes in France.

**S**O many are the Miseries of  
 Human Life, that they can-  
 not all be Numbred. Death,  
 which is thought by some, the  
 greatest of Evils, is by many E-  
 steemed a lesser Evil than Life; the  
 many Evils in this, surpassing the  
 great-

greatness of the Evil in that ; and therefore some have conceived, its better to suffer the greatest, which is Death, than to suffer so many, though lesser, which are in Life ; for this Reason, one calls Death, the last and greatest Phisitian ; because (tho in it self ) it is the greatest Evil, yet it cures all others ; and therefore prescribes the hopes of it, as an efficacious Remedy, and comfort in the Afflictions of Life.

What security can there be in Life, when the Earth, which is the Mother of the Living, is unfaithful to them, and sprouts out Miseries and Death, even of whole Cities ? What can be secure in the World, if the World it self be not, and the most solid parts of it shake : If that which is only immovable and fixt for to sustain the Living, tremble with

with Earthquakes ; if what is proper to the Earth, which is to be firm, be unstable, and betray us, where shall our Fears find a Refuge? When the Roof of the House shakes, we may fly into the Fields ; but when the Earth shakes, whither shall we go? In the time of the Plague we may change Places, but from the whole Earth we cannot fly ; and so from Dangers: And therefore, not to have a Remedy, may secure us as a Comfort in our Evils ; for Fear is foolish without Hope. Reason Banishes Fear in those who are Wise, and in those who are not. Despair of Remedy gives a kind of Security, at least takes away Fear ; that will fear nothing, let him think all things are to be feared. See what flight things endanger us, even those which

which sustain Life, lay Ambushes for us. Meat and Drink, without which we cannot live, take away our Lives. It's no Wisdom therefore to fear swallowing by an Earthquake, and not to fear the falling of a Tile. In Death all sorts of Dyings are equal. What imports it, whether one single Stone kills thee, or a whole Mountain oppress thee? Death consist in the Souls leaving of the Body, which often happens by slight accidents.

But Christians in all the Miseries and Dangers of Humane Life, have great Comforts to lay hold on; which are, a good Conscience, hope of Glory, Conformity unto Divine Will, and Immutation, and Example of Jesus Christ; from these Four he shall in Life have Happiness, in Death Security, and in Eternity.



ternity a Reward. How unjust then was the Complaint of Theophrastus, that Nature hath given a longer Life unto many Birds and Beasts, than unto Man. If our Lives were less Troublesome, he had some Reason; but it being so fraught with Miseries, he might rather think, that Life the Happiest which was shortest: it is better to be Young, and die well, than to be Old, and die ill. This Voyage being of Necessity, the Felicity of it consists not in being long, but in being Prosperous, and at the last we arrive in the desired Port. Therefore, supposing so many Miseries, we cannot complain of God for giving us a short Life, but of our selves for having made it a bad one; our Life being compassed with so many Miseries as that,  
 Death

Death seems rather a shelter of our Evils, than a Punishment: God was pleased that it should be short, that the Vexations and Misfortunes of it, which cannot be counterprized with any Joys of the Earth, might be more supportable: At least, if this Life with so many Miseries, do not displease us, yet let the Eternal, with all its Felicities, content us better; let us not endeavour less for Immortal Life in Heaven, than we do for this Mortal on Earth. Let us keep always in mind, the Years of Eternity; so whatsoever Adversity or Affliction happen, we shall more easily bear it. 'For our light Afflictions which  
'is but for a Moment, worketh for,  
'us a far more exceeding weight  
'of Glory.